Mr. Glover [Mo.] gave notice that

he would, at the proper time, offer a substitute for the pending bill, the bill introduced by him on Monday, which

tration. The situation on the South-western system of railroads, he said,

was one which demanded the greatest

attention from legislators. In the midst of peace the country was on the

verge of civil war, and this was be-cause Congress had not dealt with a

question with which Congress alone could deal. He did not speak for sither the employer or employe.

There was a third party—he pro-ducers, the consumers, the merchants,

Mr. Cutchen [Mich.] favo ed the

Mr. Miles [Ky.] reported the river

The Senate.

fore the Senate and Senator Logan continued his remarks on the bill and

in answer to Senator Teller's speech

yesterday.

After several other speeches the

question went over, and Senator Vance addressed the Senate in sup-

port of his bill to repeal the civil ser

vice law. The act, in Senator Vance's opinion, was wholly unconstitutional,

and in voluntarily submitting to its

provisions the President was surrend-

ering his prerogative, which it was his

duty to protect. The people by the election of 1884 had declared for a change of officers in this republic, but their will had not been respected. The President had bound himself, not only

by the law itself, but by extra legal mise, to extend the spirit of the aw to offices never contemplated by

it. The result was that political enemies and spies surrounded every administrative officer. Phis was trying to serve the Lord with the devil for

an active partner. The whole thing was a humbug, and in partial proof

he read an advertisement offering, for

10 cents, to supply a series of exami-nation questions which would qualify

nation questions which would qualify anybody to pass a civil service examination. The civil service law was an attempt of the Republican party to the party of the Exposures of the many corruptions of that party. It should not have been called "an act to regulate and improve the civil service," but the last will and testament of the Republican party. Mr. Vance was only sorry that a Democratic President had become its executor instead of administrator deboais non. Referring to the share of

executor instead of administrator de bouis non. Referring to the share of offices given to the South by the Republican party, Sesater Vance said that out of over 7000 afficers in Washington, only 253 were registered from the South, and of those many had never seen the South, and the

Civil Service Commissioners had te-clined to remedy this inequality. In

the President's tender and touching

farewell to the putative parent of civil service reform, Commissioner Eaton,

he spoke of those who opposed this law as the worst elements of both par-

Democratic party were in a majority,

the party was indeed in a bad way. Senator Vance having stated that at

the time of the passage of the civil

paper, but it was an entire mistake.

After an executive session the Sen-

MOST PERFECT MADE

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

S65 Yours Men or Ladies, in each coun-

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO Philadelphia Pa.

et and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rote, etc., as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

ST. LOUIS.

leave to file a minority report. The House then sdjourned.

mation. Referred.

Chairman Irons and the Local Labor Officers at St. Louis-The Boads Open.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—The members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, met in executive session at Lightsone Hall at 8:30 o'clock this morning and immediately began the consideration of the question of issuing an order to the members of their assembly to return to work. The unanimous opinion is that Mr. Powderly's order must be obeyed, but the committee is divided as to the time when the order shall be issued. Some consider the best plan to be to order he men to resume work immediately. while others are in favor of waitle until the General Executive Board shall arrive from New York.

QUINT AT EAST ST. LOUIS. The situation in this city this morning is one of quiet. The crowds congregated around the Relay depot and in the railroad yards are smaller than at any time since the strike was inaugurated. No attempts have been made by any of the roads to run out freight trains, and, therefore, no disturbances have occurred. Adjt.-Gen. Vance is stationed at the depot, where he will witness the efforts later in the day to start out a train, and will be gov-erned by the results which follow in decision whether or not it shall be necessary to call out the militia.

STILL IN CONFESENCE. 11 a.m. - The committee of District Assembly No. 101 at this hour are still in session, and have not as yet taken my action upon the question of Mr. Powderly's order to end strike. Committees from Assemblies No. 17 and 93, which embrace the Fast St. Louis men, and the bridge and tunnel men, have been summoned to confer with them, and they will consider jointly the advisability of ending simultaneously and immedistely all the different strikes now in

MR. IRONS. chairman of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, which embraces all Knights of Labor employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, this morning tele-graphed to the different local assem-bles under his invisitation. blies under his jurisdiction notifying them officially that the General Exec-Board has ordered all men to go to work pending arbitration of the existing difficulties by a committee of the Missouri Pacific employes and Mr. Hoxie. It is expected here that this will be followed some time to-day by a supplementary order by Mr. Irons to the men un ler his jurisdiction to obey the instructions of the General Board.

THE ROADS PRACTICALLY OPEN. The Missouri Pacific officials sent out three freight trains from their yards. This is the regular number of morning trains which it was the cus-tom of the company to send out before the existing strike commenced and it is now conceded that the road is practically open. Some difficulty is encountered in making up the is encountered in making up the trains owing to the inexperience of the new brakemen. No opposition was offered to-day to the passage of these trains from the city, no crowds strikers having congregated for

that purpose.
The Iron Mountain road this morning has also succeeded in sending out were started from the Lesperance yards with the usual number of brakemen on each train. No trouble has occurred at the yards, and none is anticipated. The officials say they can obtain as many experienced switchmen and brakemen as they want and are receiving numerous applications every day, though those plications every day, though those that struck are not embraced in the number.

ARRESTS AT MART ST. LOCIS. John Walsh and D. L. Harvey were arrested in East St. Louis to-day by Marshal Weber for intimidating employes in the Wabash yards on last Sunday, and were immediately sent to Springfield, Ill. Efforts were made to send out freight trains in the Chi-cago and Alton and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards this evening but in each case "engineer and fire-man were curr aded to leave their en-gines and the trains were abandoned. No disturbance took place.

THE STRIKE ORDERED OFF 2:30 p.m.—The Executive Commit-tee has just decided upon an order which they will not give out locally, but which has been telegraphed to outside assemblies, the purport of which is that the men on the system are ordered to work at 10 o'clock to morrow morning. It also provides that the men who tirst went out shall be the first to resume labor. committee are now consulting with a delegation from East St. Louis in regard to ordering the strike off at that A member of the committee thinks the men there will be ordered back to work to-night, but this has

not yet been decided upon. 2:55 p.m —The following is the text of the order mentioned in previous bulletin. It is addressed to the local assemblies of district 101:

"You are ordered by the General Executive Board to go to work. Honor demands that those who came out to support you get to work first. We will telegraph you the hour and day. "MARTIN IRONS."

The men in the Wabash yards in North St. Louis returned to work at 2.15 this afternoon. All were received.

AT NEW YORK.

Boxle's Report to Could-Pepar! are of the Executive Committee. New York, March 31.—General Manager Hoxie of the Missouri Paeific railway te'egraphed Jay Gould this morning as follows:

S . Louis, Mo., March 31, 1886. Mr. Jay Gould, President, New York: Moved 139 freight trains, which carried 1714 loads, on the entire system yesterday. Open traffic at Alvarado and all other points except Hannibal and Parsons, and commenced

receiving freight on the entire system H. M. HOXIE. Messrs. Turner, Bailey and Hayes, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, on account of conavoidable delay, will not leave New York until I o'clock this afternoon by the Pennsylvania railroad. They will stop off at Philadelphia until the 8:50 o'clock train this evening, when they

eave for St. Louis. During the conference between the representatives of the Knights of La-bor and the Missouri Pacific railway officials, yesterday, Mr. Powderly re pudiated the remarks attributed to him that "Gould recognized me. He addressed me as Grand Master Work-tinuously, a man," etc. Mr. Powderly also said is too great.

that if the officials of the road would furnish him the names of the men who destroyed the property of the company they would be expelled from the Order of the Knights of Labor.

A Doad Calm at Sedalia. FEDALIA, Mo., March 31.—A dead caim still prevails in this city to-day. Freight trains are moving without interruption. Martin Irons has not been heard from, and it is believed here that he will not do as ordered by Powderiy.

IN RANSAS.

Excitement at Atchison. Atchinos, Kas, March 31.—The vandalism of last night, by which a large mount of Missouri Pacific property was desirable by a masked mob, has greated a resum of intense excitement and intension in this city. A public negating will be held this afterneon to late action. The mob is supposed to have come from points outside of this city.

The Strike Over at Parson Pamons, Kas, March 31. — The Knights of Labor here have declared the strike off, taken their men off of guard, and will go to work in the morning. F.e ght trains will run at

IN TEXAS.

The Strike Over at Honston. Housson, Tax., March 31. — The Missouri Pacific yards present an an-imated appearance this morning and the facilities of the road are tested to their utmost in moving the accumulated freight. The strike seems to be over, and great relief is felt by all

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS. Rumors That They Are Preparing to Make Trouble.

CHICAGO, ILL. March 31. - The Southwestern lasor troubles are re-sponsible for rumers which have been in circulation in this city to the effect that the Communistic, Anarchi-tic and Socialistic societies were secretly arming the members, n order to be prepared to assert their rights at the proper time. Inquiries be a reporter has elicited some interesting opinions in regard to the matter. One well-known dealer said: "I think the Socialists of this city are already more cialists of this city are already more than well fixed, both in the matter of firearms and ammunition. At the time of the labor troubles of five w six years ago, when the Tobey Batter, was equipped and the Burlington road demonstrations were made, the different Socialistic organizations fully supplied themselves with guns and ammunition. Their committees came in here and purchased stands of rifles, consisting a l the way from fity to 100 guns and large supplies of ammuni-tion, which they said their organiza-tions would use when the time ar-rived."

A partner in one of the largest fire arm houses on the South Side said: "For three years past the Communists have been quietly arming themselves and laying in an abundant supply of ammunition. Within the past year we have sold them in the neighborhood of 100 Winchester rifles, costing from \$13 to \$15 each, and twice than number of bulldog revolvers."

THOMAS COOK, SON, AND MECCA Thomas Cook & Son have made a contract to "conduct" pilgrims to the shrine of the prophet, - Exchange,

Ah. Thomas Cook & Son.
They have recently begun
To conduct the indian pilgrims unto Mecca,
And they take them in a style
That begilds with many a smile
Every pilgrim, whether Julius or Rebecca. When the feative Thomas Cook
With his offsyring undertook
With his offsyring undertook
To convey those folks to Macca and Medina.
Its knew what he was about,
Anothie Indian's merry shout
Drowned the wheese of his asthmatic concordina.

Origina.

Oil, Timms Cook & Son,

They will have a nile of fun.

As they will have a nile of fun.

As they will have a nile of fun.

As they will a rail exhort the came! talky,

And we wust they'il drift along

Just or full of joy and song

At though going from Obicago to Milwaukee.

Of Thomas Cook & Son,

Thomas Cook & Son,

Thomas the add, all serious and solemn.

Yest we trust they il make a pile

While proceeding with a smile

With their pilgrims an the came! a spinal

column.

Pack.

The Mry West Fire.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 31.—It is impossible to ascertain the individual osses by yesterday's fire. Hundreds of persons slept last night in the streets watching their effects. The merchants will hold a meeting to-day to make some arrangements to order to make some arrangements to order some provisions to prevent a famine. They will probably ask the Morgan Line people to hold their steamer leaving New Orleans to-morrow morning to fill telegraphic orders for food. The wind has suddenly shifted to the north, with danger of bringing the fire, which still burns back again into the city. Four or five thousand into the city. Four or five thousand people are thrown out of work by the fire.

Went Ashore on Rye Beach

New York, March 31.—Mr S. G. Smith, the New York agent of the Hartford line of steamers, this morning Hartford line of steamers, this morning received a dispatch informing him that the Capitol City, which left Saybrook, Conn., at midnight, had gone a hore at Rye Beach. Mr. Smith immediately left the city to render all possible assistance to the steamer, which, it is understood, has simply grounded. The Capitol City is commanded by Capt. J. N. Ressell, an experienced navigntor. It is supposed that the steamer ran asbore in the fog. that the steamer ran ashere in the fog, which was quite thick during the

The Malloy-Lee Trial.

SPRINGERED, Mo. March 31.—The preliminary examination of Cora Lee and Mrs. Emma Malloy for the murder of Mrs. Graham terminated this morning, and the justices decided that Cora Lee was accessory to the fast, and that she be held without bail, and that Mrs. Malloy was accessory after the fact, and be held in \$5000 bonds. The court-room was densely crowded, and the decision gave general satisfaction. The women received the verdict quietly.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, in Pulmonary Affections and Scrott-lous Diseases. Dr. Ira M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrolulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

Murder in the First Degree.

HENRIETTA, TRX., March 31 - A. A. Sienzell was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree. Steagall lived in incest for five years with his daughter, and murdered her infant, the mother dying subsequently, as is stated, from neglect Sometwo months ago Stesgall was taken from fail by a mob and hanged until unconscious, his life being then aved by the sheriff.

Agree this season Miss Fanny Dayenport will not appear in Fedora continuously, as the strain on her strength

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

O'NEIL'S LABOR BILL IN THE is based on the English law, and which provides for compulsory arbi-

Discussion of the Measure in Committee of the Whole-In the Senate.

Washington, March 31.-House.-Mr. O'Neill [Mo.], from the Commit-Mr. O'Neill [Me.], from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in intereste and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employes. On a point of order raised by Mr. Dunn [Ark.] the bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and the House ammediately went into committee (Mr. Springer [III.] in the chair) for the consideration of the measure.

Mr. O'Neill said that for the past two months the Committee on Labor had been engaged in draining every avenue where there was a ressonable and and manly manner, and not by a bill which was a cham-a promise which would have the effect simply to hope of securing information as to some legable method consistent with deceive—to make the people believe that a remedy was offered when noth-ing was offered. the constitution and the laws that would provide a mode of sett ement of the disastrous disputes between capital and labor. The committee had decided that the pending measure was the best that it could formulate. Mr. Reagan [Tex] opposed the bill on the ground that it would take from on the ground that it would take from
the local tribunals, where it belong to
the adjustment and settlement if a
local question—a question between
the hirer and the laborer. The remedy for troubles like the present was
to be found through the hall of box by
the election of State Legislatures and
Congresses and Presidents who would
respect the rights of the neonless and It was a simple, voluntary arbitration. He knew that this was disappointing to many members of the House. He knew that there was a feeling in the breast of many men that this was not what was expected, but if they would but respect the rights of the people, and who would stop the system of the robbery of the many for the benefit of reflect, they wou'd realize that the first thing to consider was, how far they could regulate the disputes by an the few, which had been going on for the last twenty years. Until these large corporations were controlled by law; until the robbery of the pro-tective tariff and the monopoly of the appeal to public opinion. If this method failed, then he could see but ne other, and that was the strong arm of the government to take the great corporations by the throat and tell them they must yield to arbitration; that they must submit the differences national banks were at pped, no rem-edy would be found for these ills. bill because it was an effort in the between them and their workmen to some peaceful agreement; that the government could not have the condidirection of an equa' distribution of the joint profits of the operations of tions of affairs that to-day prevailed throughout five States of the Union—a practical revolution—all business suspended, and the recople of great cities suffaring from the increased cost of food and fuel. labor and capital. Meers. Buchansa, McAdoo and Dingly favored the bill. Pending discussion the committee

He simply knew that the workmen had stated that they were willing to arbitrate their grievances and he knew hat the president of the Miscouri Pacat the president of the Miscouri Pa-cat had not yet consented to do it. to be meantime, thank heaven, the solder, second thought of American worknen had kept the strike within bound, and he was convinced that they would prevent any disastrous consequences until the termination of the issue. The Committee on Labor was unantinguely of the opinion that was unanthously of the opinion that this bill was the best that could be passed now to invoke the public spinion of the country and to compel men, in this case as it all other cases, to apneal to reason, and not to use brute force to invede human rights.

Mr. Kelly [Pa] said that he would vote for the bill, but as that was his purpose, he wanted to say in advance to the workingmen of the country that it was a trick on their credulity and a it was a strick on theil credulity and a fraud. Be asked the antisman from Missouri whether a workman who believed that the bill was a measure "to provide for the speedy extlement of controversies and differences" would not be deceived? Could there he any adjudication between Jay Gould and the strikers in his road as long as Jay Gould did not consent thereto.

Gould did not consent thereto.

Mr. O'Neil could only answer by strting that in Livingstone's works [which the gentleman had evident'y been reading it was said that in the interior regions of Africa there could be found the most intensely critical people on the earts, in regard to mechanism, who could not put the simplest plece of machinery together. Why did not the gentleman from Pennaylvania [Mr. Kelly], as father of the House, propose something instead of tearing down?

Mr. Kelly said that he would vote for any bill which would give relief to oppressed labor, but he would not vote for this mass of words, unless his vots was accompanied by the notice that the bill meant nothing.

Mr. Foran [O.] was no more opposed to the pending bill than he was to drinking a glass of wa'er. Both were harmless. The bill could injure no one, but it could accomplish no good. There was no more arbitration in this bill than there was flesh on a doctor's Patific strike, he said that the work-men had asked for arbitration and Jay Gould had refused. If the arbitration were accepted it would be because Mr. Gould had become satisfied that it was for his interest to end the controversy, and not because he loved the principle of arbitration. Suppose he did not desire to arbitrate; then the bill went for rothing. There was no hing in it.
The labor problem could not be sat-tled by arbitration or by legislation. It was deeper, and went beyond legis-lition. The idea that Congress could in one day solve a problem which had been before the civilized world for ages and ages was nonsense. It could not be done. The difficulty was in the unjust distribution of wealth. If, by law, wealth could be distributed, something could be done; but nothing could be done by passing arbitration laws. Just as soon as men of wealth and property were made to understand (whether by education or something more serious) that their in-terest demanded that their neighbors should be as happy and as contented as themselves, and that their propesty and lives were in jeopardy when liv-ing in a community where everybody was disstisfied, when they learned that fact the problem would be solved and not before. The only way that the problem could be solved was for the wealthy men to consecrate their lives to the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen.
Mr. Hammond [Ga] opposed the

Mr. Weaver [lows] said that the remedy for labor troubles must come from a proper law to regulate interstate co nmerce, and from a law which would create a condition in our econ-omic system so that the employer could afford to pay the laboring man what his labor was worth. There was no disposition on the part of the workingmen to violate law. They desired to earn their living in the sweat of their faces. The trouble was that they could not get the opportunity to work. The remedy was to give the country an increased volume of carrency. This labor question was purely

rency. This labor question was purely and simply a question of money. Mr. Reed [Me.] said that what the laboring men needed and desired was that there should be that careful examination of the whole matter which could lead to an agreement. It may turn out, he said, that this legislation will amount to little; it may turn out that it amounts to much. Suppose we try it, and when we lears more, do

Mr. Brumm [Pa.] and Mr. Daniel [Va.] criticised the oill.

Sore Eyes

the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsuparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful in-flammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eves are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever. — Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

ducers, the consumers, the merchauts, the body of men engaged in commercial enterprises, whose enterprises were assailed by the existing strike. The bill reported by the Committee on Labor gives no relief that did not exist before. It would not allay the condition of things in the Southwest any more than a cup of wa'er would put out a configration. He was satisfied the people of the country wanted the question deals with in a straightforward and manity manner, and not by a For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.— C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier. — Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflamma-tion in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been re-stored, and there is no sign of inflamma-tion, sore, or ulcer in my eye. — Kendal T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sar-saparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third saparina, Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light with-out pain. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; alr bottles, \$5.

CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World.

and harbor bill.

The report of the majority on the Hurd-Romeis election case was submitted, and Mr. Martin [Ala.] obtained World.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonains pains a my bones, and was covered with sores all over my bedy and limbs. I had vertige and desiness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which noarly ran me crasy. I lost all hope in that country, and salled for America, and was treated at Roeseveit in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S. and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I over was in my life.

L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1885. Senator Coke offered a resolution requesting the President to call the attention of the Mexican Government to the difficulties incident to the re-clamation of live stock crossing the Mexican frontier line with a view to a mutual agreement of the govern-ments of Mexico and the United States that may facilitate such recla-The army bill was then placed be-

BLOOD

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poisen, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the haspital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the wrual means. I have now taken seven bott as of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. I there the poisen out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEAHY. Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 18

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescrip ions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs, Although the

POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sorie began to heal, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

WILL JONES, Porter Union Pass, Depot. Cisso, Texas, July 12, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

ASH YOUR ATTENTION to the assortment of samples for Swring and Summer wear, which I have just received from the Clothing-Order Department of

JOHN WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

This house does the largest Mail-Order Clothing Business in the world. Pioneer in working out the idea, it has won a great success by scrupulous care in filling the order of unseen customers.

The present season marks a new era it this department of their business, the meaning of which is even better service, executive and mechanical. This, with the longer prices, large choice of materials, and ampliguagantee of complete satisfaction, should kive me a first claim on your orders.

THOS. RANDOLPH.



J. F. HOLST &BRO.,



Funeral Directors. 890 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS. FULL and complete stock of Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Cloth-Cor-i Caskets and Burial Robes always on d. and Orders by telegraph promptly

SHELBY COUNTY BONDS.

N OFICE is bereby given to the holders of \$13,000 the loy County Bonds, maturing April, 1886, to present the same for payment, at the Manbattan Savings Bank and Trust Company, in Memphis, Teon.

S. H. DUNSOME, TOWN AND GOLDSMITH, E. C. SLAUGHTER, E. D. JORDAN.

Board of Funday Commissioners of Shelby county, Tempess c. Memphis, Temp., March 31, 1886.



and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case & Alcott & Link, Halms, M. T. Sold by Dyugoton.

PILES. Instat relief. Final cure ten divs. and never returns. No purse. no salve, to suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy. Free, by addressing C.J. MASN, 78 Nassau st., N.Y.

DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY. MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Na. 17 Jefferson Street,

(Between Main and Front.) MEMPHIS.

(Established in 1850.)

D.R. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parcessful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent curer quaranteed in every case, mak or fewale. Recent cases of Gonorshes and Syphilis cured in a f wdays without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from hustness. Secondary Syphilis, the last varies cradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in short a time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vacor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spormstorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. Parlicular attention paid to the Diseases of Women, and cures guaranteed. Ples and discree cured without the use of caustic or the knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country.

country,

ms Workingmen cured at half the usual
rates. Office hours from 8 o'clock s.m. to 9
o'clock s.m.

D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.

Save Your Money

DY buying from a long established and relargest assertment of Piasos, Organs and everythin in the music line, carefully selected by the thoroughly pactical and competent proprietors, for REAL MERIT only, and not for the glameur of hix and protectious names. I have reduced the price of Sheet Music and Music Books as well as of my Pianos and Organs, and am ready to place them by the side of instruments of any other make to text and compare them. They are fully guranteed, and have a long tunding and well-arned reputation for our ability.

Commit your own interest and visit my store before buying deewhere. You will find beautiful Grands, Furight and Square Pianos, and also, a number of second-hand Pianos for sale and for rat.

H.G. HOLLENBERG

224 Main Street.

P. M. STANLEY

FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

A FULL stock of Wooden and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. Orders by Telegraph or Tel-enhone Promptly attended to

Pennyroyal Pills

The Original and Only Genuine, Sate and always Reliable, Beware of Worth-re-Imitations, Indispensable to LAPIEN.

A " your Bruggist for "Chichester"s Engle "and take no other, or inclose 4c (stamps) to us for particulars in LENTER by return mail. A PAPER, Chichester Chemical Ce., Philada, N., TRADE supplied by GEO, C. GOODWIN

Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

To Gas Consumers

L'OR all gas consumed on and after the lat of April, proxime, by customers of this Company, the price will be Two Dollars and Fitty Cents per thousand cubic feet, but where the bills are paid within the first five business days of each month a Discount of Fitty Cents per thousand feet will be made, making a net price of TWO DOLLARS per thousand cubic feet. MEMPHIS GASLIGHT CO.

NOTICE.

OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Jos. Craro, Secretary.
Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1886.

Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1886.

NEWSPAPER The best book for any dynamics of the service of the s

RECEIVER'S OFFICE Exchange National Bank EXCHAIGE NALIGIBAL BARK

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 10, 1896.

DROPOSALS will be received at this office

until Saturday, March 27, 1895, for the
purchase of the hereinaster mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces or
parcels of the same-reference being had to
descriptive lists of said property—which
lists, stating terms of cale. will be furnished
upon application to the undersigned. The
right to reject any and all bids is reserved:

Yis:

The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portemouth, Va.,
known as the "Seaboard Cotton Compress
Company of Norfolk, Va.," consisting of:

1. The franches, which, among other privileges, authorizes the storage of cotton and
other merchandine, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. Its plans, which consists of three (3)
frat-class improved cotton compressed; two
(2) steam tugs; three (3) transportation
barges. All the adjuncts necessary to a woll
equipped establishment of this character.
Its fire proof warehouses, seven (7) in number, of canacity for storage of 25,000 bales
uncompressed cotton.

Its four (4) frame warehouses (metal reofa)
capacity, many thousands tons of fortilistre, rait, etc.

Its wherves and dooks, which afford ample
room for berthing at the same time ten reagoing; steam or sailing ressels. The area of
the warehouse and dock property in Fortemouth is about 6% areas toogster with all its
o her property, which is fully described in
the lists above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS, Receiver. NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 16, 1886.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro data ted number of our German Electro Gal-vante Suspensory Belts. Price S; a positive and unfalling cure for Nervous De-bility. Variencele, Emissions, Impotency, etc. \$500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manu acture does not generate a genuins electric current. Address at once ELEC-TRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn. N. Y.

W. W. SCHOOLFIELD. LOUIS HANAUER. Established 1865. SCHOOLFIELD, HANAUER & CO GROCERS

Cotton Factors 256 and 258 Front St., Memphis. Tenn.



I Azonno-Co r. uzamit* Gu STOVES. TINWARE,

LAMP STOCK, OILS, REFRIGERATORS. Water Coolers, Bath-Tubs, Agents W. G. Fisher's Wrought Steel Ranges. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 257 Main St., Memphis

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, all kinds of Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Scroll-Work, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Water Tanks. All kinds of Wood Work Executed at Short Notice. Nos. 157 to 173 Washington St. Memphis. Tenn.

HAVING withdrawn from the Woodruff-Cliver Carriage and Hardware Company, we have accepted the Agency of some of the Real wanningturers in the Emitted Rankes and are now receiving a full assortment of CARRIAGES, RUGGLES, WAGONS, HARNESS and SADDLERY; also, a large stock of the improved TENNESSEE WAGONS, all goods are new, and built expressly for this market, and will be sold at very low prices. all goods are new, and built expressly for this market, and will be sold at very low prices of the and Salestroom, No. 209 Main street. Warehouse, No. 206 Front street

MASONIC TEMPLE

M.C. Pearce & Co.

Cotton Factors & Commission Merch'ta No. 276 FRONT STREET, MEMPH/S. TENN.

Catton Warehouse-Ros, 85 and 80, Union Bireet,